

## Plymouth Banner.

W. J. BURNS, Editor & Proprietor.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 6, 1855.

Advertisements to insure insertion, must be handed in by Tuesday preceding the day of publication.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

Col. Thompson.

The Old Lovers hereabouts have been boasting that Hon. R. W. Thompson had come out in favor of their "blessed principles." We know that Col. T. is not the man to do such a thing. The Terre Haute American has the following paragraph, which will relieve our friends of all such hopes:—*Vincennes Gazette.*

"Col. Thompson will just as soon cut his own throat literally, as to join the Old Line Whisky Party. Col. T. is determined to do battle for a National Americanization of this Government, and leave sectional agitation to Sulgrove, Vail, Seward, Chase and Co."

If Col. T. will do this much, he will entitle himself to the gratitude of his countrymen. When sectional agitations and secret organizations are wholly discarded from a truly American platform, there are thousands who are now driven from a love of country and pure patriotism, to act with the old line parties, that would most cheerfully do battle under such a banner. But the determination of the seceders at the Philadelphia Convention to abolish by means of secret organizations, the entire North, settled the determinations of many—ours (be them ever so humble and unpretending) amongst the number.

Col. Thompson advocates the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and opposes sectional agitation and secret political organizations, and these are as good evidence as we want of the nationality and genuine Democracy of his views. As parties are at present organized in Indiana, he cannot accomplish his measures in any other way than by voting, for the present, with the Old Liners.

Won't Fuse.

The Indiana Herald, of whose political instability we spoke a week or so ago, gives us another lecture, telling a few fibs by the way, which do not at all disturb our equilibrium, and concludes in this way:

"We are not much of a politician just now. We expect to wait until the humbug parties, which have recently sprung up, like so many mushrooms, have run their course and expired by limitation. We will then look for reorganization of the old Whig party, on the substantial basis of opposition to whatever is objectionable in the administration of the affairs of the Government. When that is done, it will not be a very difficult matter to find us. We very confidently look for this result at no distant day. Until that time, we are content to remain 'A looker on in Vienna.'"

This paper fused last year with unusual zeal, but now says they were humbug organizations, and intends to wait until they "have run their course and expired by limitation."

This is saying more for our sagacity than we had thought of claiming. That paper took great exceptions to our course in opposing the fusionists, and seemed to be considerably fretted because we did not make the same leap in the dark that it did, and thus place ourselves under the same necessity of recanting. So, Mr. Herald, you are certainly a year behind us in refusing to fuse. You did fuse—we never did. Whose course is the most consistent?

Snake.—Has any one seen the big snake caught in Silver Lake? We are afraid it was not a very good snake day. It is truly laughable, however, to see the various Editorial apologies for being hoaxed. Some say it was really a captive and broke away from its captors, and that it will be retaken. The New York Tribune slides out of the dilemma in this easy way:

"We should not be at all surprised if twelve out of every dozen readers should boldly assert that there is not a word of truth in the story from beginning to end."

A Mr. Allen Pierre, of Minnesota territory wishes us to announce his name as a candidate for the clerkship of the next U. S. House of Representatives, but we shall do no such thing unless he remits to us the requisite fee of \$2. We don't believe he can be elected anyhow.

Electric Medical Institute.—The eleventh annual announcement of this highly popular Institute at Cincinnati, is on our table, showing very conclusively that it is in quite a prosperous condition. The number of Marticularians for the year past, was 279—graduates 81. It has an able and emphatically an industrious Faculty.

National Fusion Convention.—The Northern or abolition committee appointed for the purpose at Philadelphia, in June last, have issued a call for the convocation of a National Convention at Cincinnati on the 21st of November next.

Brother Jonathan Ahead of the World.—At the World's Fair lately held at Paris, a trial of the several Reaping machines was had, and in the list England, France and America were ably represented by their most approved and skillful patterns. After a full and fair trial of all that chose to enter in the contest, the committee

readily awarded the premium to McCormick's Reaper, of Chicago Illinois.

Arrangements are now made in France to manufacture some thousands of these machines for the continent of Europe.

Decision.—Judge John Pettit of Lafayette, has decided the Indiana Liquor law, so far as relates to the points made in the case before him, as constitutional; but in giving his decision, he wished it particularly understood that it should have no bearing upon other objectionable features of the law not mooted in his court, thereby intimating that it contained, in his opinion, other such features.

The True American.

Under this significant heading the Indiana Republican propounds the following inquiries:

"Who is the true American? Is it he who would sell his honor for the spoils of office?" Ask Schuyler Colfax. He's a Know Something.

"Is it he who would sacrifice the honor of his country for a gain in our national legislature?"

Speak out, Popinjay.

"Is it he who would infuriate a foreign population to murderous assaults upon our happy people?"

Come, come! little one, if you intend to relieve your inquiring friend, begin, as you may never return to your present post after the perils of the approaching congressional storms. Tell them you did not intend it as a *sale*, when you bargained with the abolitionists and crazy fanatics of the north, to be their humble, accommodating and cringing sycophantic servant, for the spoils of office. Tell them you were only "making believe," whilst you opposed to the bitter end, these same factions from 1845 to 1850.

If these do not satisfy them, and they still insist upon your answering the second interrogatory, tell them NO! You would not sacrifice the honor of your country for a gain in our national legislature. Speak loud! Tell them that your country is only north of Mason and Dixon's line—not quite all that, and if you acknowledge allegiance to any other portion of the Union, you could not have so satisfactorily answered their first inquiry in your triumphal success after the spoils. Tell 'em too, that it is no sacrifice of your country, anyhow, to take back all you said against the abolitionists, whilst they were struggling for the success of Birney, and the Free-soilers, in their zealously urging the claims of Martin Van Buren, provided you are to "gain in our national legislature." Tell them these things in good earnest, and then their third and last inquiry, you can answer at a single pop—both ways.

Now to the first inquiry, with a stiff upper lip—though the big tears may start at the horrible reflections induced by an allusion to these "murderous assaults." Tell 'em that in the last public act of your life, you defended the foreigners, and refer them to the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, and if they can't find it, we'll show you your votes there recorded. But you must also tell 'em, (to be honest about the matter,) that you do not "infuriate a foreign population to murderous assaults upon our happy people," but that you and your associates infuriate our happy people to murderous assaults upon a foreign population.

Oh, yes! "Who is the true American?" Is it he who adheres to the true principles of the Constitution—willingly submitting to such laws of the land as have been carefully enacted by the proper law-making power, and who possesses a liberality sufficient to include all parts of the Union in his devotion; or, is it he who would violate the Constitution by keeping a State out of the Union, although in compliance with the requisitions of that instrument, it adopts a republican form of government? Or, is it he who declares and as opportunities offer, carries out his treasonous declarations—that he will not obey the injunctions of national laws enacted by the proper authority? Or, is it he who, with the force of arms, takes violent possession of the ballot boxes, and chokes down the popular will of those possessing the right to its exercise? If these last named are the true Americans, we must be permitted to doubt the propriety of their "ruling America."

Between twelve and one o'clock on Thursday last, we were visited by a terrible thunder storm. We learn by a gentleman from Laporte that a barn in the vicinity of that place was struck by lightning and four horses and a man employed in attending to them, were killed. The building took fire, and after securing the body of the man, its entire contents consisting of several tons of hay and considerable threshed wheat and other grains, were consumed.

The Courier says Apples are hawked about the streets of Madison at 10 cents a bushel.

Hon Samuel Merrill, the first President of the State bank, and a former Treasurer of State, and who had laid off an addition to the town of Plymouth, died at Indianapolis on Friday the 24th ult. of the flux.

The "lives" of various notorious persons, Chevalier Wilkoff, Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett and Frederick Douglass, have recently been thrust upon the public in all the pomp and circumstance of third rate typography, thin semi-

white paper, and flimsy paste board covers cheaply gilt. Who comes next?

Why don't some one get up a cheap life of our little popinjay congressman? 'T would be worth half a dozen snake stories, and could all be gathered from his own Register.

The Yellow fever is prevailing at a fearful rate at New Orleans and several places in Virginia.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—An elderly gentleman named Patrick Yates, of Ohio, was run over and trampled by a run-away horse in Fort Wayne, on last Thursday, and so badly injured that he died in about two hours.

The Mass Convention.

It is pretty generally believed by all who were present, or have other reliable means of knowing, that the Democratic Mass Meeting held at Indianapolis on the 29th ult., was the largest assemblage of people that have been together at the Capital since the exciting times of 1840. The number, as apparently agreed upon by all parties, falls but little if any short of 25,000. The following are the resolutions adopted; and we hope our readers will carefully peruse them, and faithfully treasure up the commendable spirit they inculcate:

WHEREAS, As we have assembled here to-day as a Mass Meeting of the National Democracy of Indiana, we deem it more appropriate to postpone adopting any resolutions upon State policy until our next State Convention shall be called to nominate candidates for State officers.

Resolved, That we claim with pride the name of National Democrats—that we are "Old Liners," and always expect to follow the old lines so plainly marked by the patriots and sages of the Revolution, in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Constitution of the United States. Our name is as unchangeable as our principles, and our principles are as immutable as the foundation of the Universe.

Resolved, That we announce our continued hostility to all secret political societies and organizations, as being inimical to the genius of our institutions and revolting to the pride and manly spirit of a free and intelligent people. That we deeply deplore the frequent scenes of riot, outrage, murder, arson, and desolation which have been occasioned by these worse than Jacobin organizations; and that we appeal to every man who values a good reputation and an honorable name among men, to lose no time in separating himself from so foul a conspiracy; for he who counsels and associates with men who commit these most revolting crimes is a participant in their guilt, and morally, if not legally, responsible for their acts.

Resolved, That we hereby proclaim our decided hostility to the principles & conduct of that sectional and fanatical party, known as Abolitionists, who have so recently attacked and threatened the Northern States. That we view their proceedings with increasing apprehension of great injury to the peace and prosperity of our common country, and as being diametrically opposed to the provisions and requirements of the Constitution of the United States, which, if violated, as they propose, must bring the dreadful result of Disunion, Civil War, the ruin of our beloved country, and the destruction of the last pillar which sustains the temple of Liberty on earth.

Resolved, That we cordially re-affirm the principles of the Democratic National Convention of 1848, and of 1852, as embodying the only practical system of action which can be taken on the great National question to which they refer, and as best tending to perpetuate the peace, harmony and integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we most positively and unequivocally condemn and oppose all attempts to control by force and violence the rights of free suffrage of citizens at the polls, either in the States or Territories of this Union. The will of the people properly expressed is the highest law, but if that expression be stifled or defeated there is an end of civil government, and a failure of the power of the people to protect themselves.

Resolved, That we view with disgust and disapprobation, the conduct of non-resident Know Nothing bullies from Missouri, or hired Abolition fanatics from Massachusetts and elsewhere, in their interference with the legal rights of the actual settlers of Kansas to vote as they please, or to deprive them of the sacred and inestimable privilege of deciding the laws which are to govern them as citizens of the Territory.

Resolved, That we cordially invite all men of a national sentiment and faith, to co-operate with us in maintaining the sanctity of the American Constitution, the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the integrity of the Union, against the attempts of fanatical Abolitionists and demagogues, who are aiming to array one section of the confederacy against the other, and whose ambition to possess political power, would induce them to sacrifice the dearest interest of the country, and to entail the dreadful consequences of civil war, bloodshed and disunion and anarchy upon the ruins of our now happy, prosperous and mighty nation.

Resolved, That we will most strenuously maintain the fundamental principles of the rights of civil and religious liberty; the right of the citizen to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, the freedom of speech and of the Press, the offering of the benefits of our laws and institutions to men of every nation and of every clime, the equality of all good citizens, and the protection of government to every man who legally claims to be an American citizen.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Bogus American quarters are in plentiful circulation.—They can be detected only by the weight, being very light. The die is a perfect facsimile of the genuine, and the general appearance as to color the same.

Speaking of the Wheat Crop, the Appleton Crescent says, "Callon Wisconsin for 20,000,000 bushels, and she will honor the draft."

The Indiana State Fair, will be held at Indianapolis on the 17th, 18th, and 19th days of October next.

The Governor of Massachusetts, has refused to loan State arms to a company of colored men who had organized under the militia laws of that State.

In 1755, five Methodists settled in New York city, and formed the first society in America. In 1855, just a century after, the Methodist Church of the United States numbers over four millions of worshippers.

REMARKABLE PILLS.—A lady in Boston who suffered much, or thought she did, from head ache, applied to a homoeopathic doctor for a remedy. The doctor made up a box of pills for her, charging her not to take more than four at a time. The pills had a wonderful effect, not only curing the lady herself, but several of her female friends, and they all thought they must be powerful, as they were not bigger than the head of a pin. But the very best part of the story remains to be told. A little boy of five years got hold of the box containing the pills, and to the great consternation of the ladies, swallowed at least fifty of them without producing the slightest effect on him.—*Boston Post.*

By and By.—There is enough music in these three words for the burden of a song. There is a hope wrapped up in them, an articulate beat of the human heart.

By and by? We heard it as long ago as we can remember, when we made brief but perilous journeys from chair to table, and from table to chair again.

We heard it the other day, when two parted who had been "loving in their lives," one to the south, the other to our lonely home.

Every body says it some time or other. The boy whispers it to himself, when he dreams of exchanging the stubbed little shoes for boots like a man.

The man murmurs it—when in life's watch he sees his plans half finished, and his hopes yet in the bud waving in cold late spring.

The old man says it when he thinks of putting off the mortal for the immortal, today for to-morrow.

The weary watcher of the morning, while away the dark hours with "by and by—by and by."

Sometimes it sounds like a song; sometimes there is a sigh or a sob in it. What wouldn't the world give to find it in the almanacs—set down somewhere, no matter if in the dead of December, to know that it will surely come. But, fairly like as it is, flitting like a star-beam over the dewy shadows of the year—no body can spare it—and when we look back upon the many times these words have beguiled us, the memory of that silver by and by is like the sunrise of Ossian—"pleasant but mournful to the soul."

From Kansas.

The Kansas Legislature, in joint session have appointed Leecompton the permanent seat of Government. A correspondent of the Missouri Republican says:

It is situated on the Kansas River, near the geographical centre of the Territory. Convenient as it is to all portions of the Territory, the location will doubtless give general satisfaction. The town site is beautiful & timber abundant. Water is plenty. Both timber and water are of the most excellent quality. Yesterday, shares in the Leecompton Town Company could have been bought for \$100; today they cannot be bought for less than \$1,000, except when a party is compelled to sell by a money pressure. This evening men are considered worth \$10,000, who last evening were considered worth nothing. To-day, men are regarded as good for \$50,000 who yesterday were regarded as good for seven hundred less than nothing.

Will there be Trouble in this City at the Next Election?

The question is in everybody's mouth, and there is a universal apprehension that there will be serious difficulty at the polls, and these apprehensions are not without foundation. Demagogues have been and still are at work among the foreign population, doing all they can to excite them against the native born portion of the community. Speeches have been made to foreigners in their native tongue, in which they have been urged to arm themselves and prepare for the contest, and these appeals have been followed by the most villainous newspaper articles, representing Americans as thirsting after the blood of the foreigner. The result is that committees are out soliciting subscriptions for the purchase of arms. Recently organized associations, it is said, must be equipped, and the disbanded military companies be put in fighting condition before the election.

These facts are well known in the community, and it cannot be expected that the Americans are indifferent to them. It is notorious that one great cause of the excitement at Louisville, and on the morning preceding the election riots, was caused by the universal knowledge of the fact that arms had been supplied to foreigners, and that a number of the places, like Quinn's Row, were stored with weapons. And so it will be on the day of the next election if foreigners, aroused by the patriotic and unwarrantable appeals of interested demagogues, arm themselves for a contest. Americans will follow their example, and if a collision should occur, Heaven only knows how fearful would be the result.—*Times.*

The Know Nothing organ in this city seems resolved upon having a bloody fight in this city at the next election—of having the town set on fire by incendiary villains, and the principal buildings consumed, while murder is rampant in the streets. If such were not its desire, it would not admit to its columns articles like the above, which are expressly designed to bring about such a result. More infamous and scandalous falsehoods were never printed or uttered than those "about speeches having been made to foreigners to arm themselves," of "committees soliciting subscriptions for the purchase of

arms," and all such balderdash. The Times has not a particle of evidence to justify its villainous assertions, and we distinctly and boldly charge the conductors of that paper with the desire of fomenting a bloody and disgraceful riot.

When we consider the terrible consequences that would result from such an occurrence, it does appear as if some steps ought to be taken to induce respect and condign punishment upon the scoundrel who, in order to exasperate and inflame the passions of the public, wrote the incendiary article which we have copied into our columns. It is true, as the Times states, that one great cause of the massacre of the poor Irish woman and children in Quinn's Row, Louisville, by the blood-thirsty Know Nothing mob, was the lying story that their buildings were stored with arms. The same lying charge is made beforehand by the Times here, for a similar purpose. It knows that there is not one single particle of truth in its assertions; that they are falsehoods made out of whole cloth. They are put in circulation merely for the purpose of giving the gamblers and shoulder bitters, and other discreditable persons connected with the Know Nothing organization, the pretext for resorting to outrage and violence.

Now, we should tell the Times, and all concerned, that the Democracy of this city, composed, as it is, of both native and adopted citizens, will maintain their rights and resist aggression at all and every hazard. If the Times thinks the Democracy will be overruled, as they were last spring, it is greatly mistaken. There is a spirit of calm determination existing on their part which it would be folly for their opponents to arouse into action.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.

Fallor advices from Mexico inform us that Santa Anna left the capital on the pretence of proceeding in person to quell the revolution in Vera Cruz.

On the 14th inst, the citizens of Mexico adopted the plan of Ayuntamientos. During the excitement following Santa Anna's desertion, the office of the *Universal* newspaper, and upwards of forty other buildings were destroyed. The military interfered, killing forty persons and severely wounding many more.

Delegates met in the city of Mexico on the 10th, in conformity with a request of the Provisional Government, and chose Carrera President for six months. They also ordained the freedom of the press. The statue of Santa Anna was trampled upon by the populace.

From San Houston.

Gen. Sam Houston should have waited for the result of the Texas election before performing the crazy feat of going over to know nothingism. He is dead as a door-nail in the State. The Galveston News of the 18th ult., has returns of the election from thirty five counties, in which the vote for Governor sums up: Penne, 6,663; Dickinson, 6,663; American 7,330. The eastern counties heard from generally have given majorities for Ward the democratic candidate for Congress.

In the western district, judging by the returns received, Bell, democrat, is elected to Congress by a considerable majority.

We observe that our neighbors of the Republican are willing to do us justice at least in point of numbers. The following is their language:

From present appearances, this will probably be the largest convention ever assembled in this city. If its purity and morality were only equal to its numbers, it would be an honor to the State.

There cannot be a doubt that the Convention was the largest ever seen in this City, and that its numbers were the bone and sinew of the land, men worthy of the glorious cause which they represented.

State Sentinel.

PISCATORIAL.—A trout has lately died in Bloekly, (Wis.) which lived in a garden pool for eighteen years, and was twenty years of age. It was blind of one eye, supposed from old age, and it was so tame that it would come to the side of the pool, and eat out of any one's hand and allow persons to take it out of the water.

The Crimea is one hundred and twenty four miles broad in the widest place, and one hundred long from east to west. The Tartar population is about 71,000.

A Boy with Horns.

The following account of a wonderful freak of Nature is copied from a late number of The Caddo (La.) Gazette:

I have been overseer of what is known as the Jones Farm, in this parish, near Ferry Lake. There is on the farm a negro boy about 18 months old, who about a month and a half since had a pair of horns made their appearance on the front part of the head, precisely in appearance to those of a young deer, they are now about one and a half months old and are full six inches long, well covered with velvet, and on one of them two spikes making their appearance, and are still growing remarkably fast. I have succeeded in purchasing said negro from the former owner, and will exhibit him from above on the 4th of July at Shreveport free of charge, and shall start on from Shreveport to Vicksburg and other western cities, also to New York, to make an arrangement with Barnum to exhibit him as one of Nature's greatest freaks, to all the world and the rest of mankind. Respectfully,

THOMAS ADAMS.

Cook's Store, June 23 1855.

SAVED BY HIS BOOTS.—The Windham County Telegraph gives an account of a narrow escape from a rattlesnake, which had sprung upon a lad and tried to bite him. A party of boys and girls from Union Village, Plainfield, were picking waterberries in the south part of Killingly known as the "Wilson lots," when a small boy, in pulling open a clump of bushes, saw the snake coiled up, with its head erect, ready for a spring. He called to a companion, who seized a piece of a rail, and just as the reptile (who was sounding his shrill note of warning) made the leap he brought his weapon down upon his back. Blow after blow followed, but the snake had fastened upon his intended victim and kept his hold. Upon examination it was discovered that he

was dead, but his fangs had penetrated the lad's pantaloons and stuck fast in his boot legs! The skin had not been touched, and of course no harm was done. An illustration of the benefit of wearing boots when picking waterberries.

An ingenious chap in Lowell, Lewis county, Va., has invented an alarm bedstead. This bedstead is attached to clock work in such a manner that at any hour which is desired, an alarm is set off, and if the sleeper does not heed it, in about five minutes thereafter he or they will get a practical illustration of the adage—'Time and tide (and the alarm bed) wait for no man,' by being rolled out upon the floor.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.

The census of the south division is completed. The population is 30,056. Same division, June, 1854, 24,693; in 1850, 12,843.

Mrs. Swishelm, the famous editor of the Pittsburgh Visitor, has come out for the American party. She can take any two of the Sag Night editors in Pennsylvania and knock their heads together.

Louisville Journal.

We rather guess she would prefer taking one, and put their heads together.

The Crimea is one hundred and twenty-four miles broad in the widest place, and one hundred and seventy long from east to west. The Tartar population is about 61,000.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: "Judge George P. Torrence, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died on Monday morning, at the advanced age of seventy-three years and six months. Judge Torrence came to this city in 1806, and commenced the practice of law. In 1812 he received a company of volunteers, and marching to the seat of war, took part in the military operations in the neighborhood. He served one term in the senate, and was President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for two terms. He filled the office of County Treasurer from the year 1834 to 1840, and at the expiration of his official term withdrew from public life. He was for many years an active fireman, and President of the Protection Fire Company."

Indiana Foot Rates.

It is announced officially that three splendid prizes the least of which is \$25 in gold, will be offered to the ladies of Seneca county, Ohio, at the next annual fair, October, 1855, for the swiftest running at a foot race. The fastest lady on foot to take the highest prize.

The Olney (Ill.) Republican says there is a man in that town so dirty that the assessor puts him down as "real estate."

The Indianapolis Republican says there are eight hundred Know Nothing Councils in this State, with a membership of seventy-five thousand voters.

An old lady "down East" being at a loss for a head-dress, made use of an onion. On the following morning she found that all the needles had tears in their eyes.

COMMERCIAL.

All of our latest dispatches from London and Liverpool, indicate a gradual decline in the prices of flour and grain, and from the immense crops throughout the country, particularly in the South, we may safely infer that still lower figures will be adhered to by buyers.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.

Flour.—The market has been dropping during the week, and closes heavy at \$6 50 a 60 for good brands. The indications are that prices will go down to \$6. Rye flour is dull at \$5 50.

GRAIN.—Wheat is firm at \$1 25, with a very good demand. Corn has declined to 60c, and is dull. Oats are quiet at 25c 30c. Rye dull at 60c. Barley is nominally 75c 80c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31. P. M.

Flour.—Market demand moderate—Medium grades have declined from 15 to 35 per bbl. while holders of other descriptions are compelled to make some concession in order to realize. For export there is a moderate demand, but buyers for home use will not take more than sufficient to supply the most pressing wants. Sales 7500 bbls at 7 25 a 67 for very inferior to state state, 7 75 a 67 for favorite, 6 75 a 67 for extra do, and 8 a 9 00 for mixed range of Genesee. Included in sales are 1000 bbls extra Ohio at 8 25 for export, and one thousand bbls common to good state for export at prices within the range. Nothing of moment doing in Canadian; supply and demand limited.

WHEAT.—Holders exhibit more anxiety to realize and market easier. Sales of 500 bu red southern at 1 75 a 85 for red, latter at under price: 1 80 for inferior, 1 90 a 2 for common to prime do. CORN.—Market opened dull and heavy and closed steady, with a fair demand for export and home use. Sales 60,000 bu at 56 a 57 for unsound, 57 a 58 for sound western mixed.

OATS.—Market dull and lower. Supply of new increasing. Strong anxiety to realize. Sales at 50 a 55 for state and western.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31. P. M.

Flour.—Moderately active and market easier for good grades. Sales of 1700 bbls at 7 a 7 50 for common to fancy new Ohio and Mich. Receipts almost wholly from Ohio, and in excess of the demand.

WHEAT.—Fair milling inquiry. Market easier. Sales 10,000 bu at 1 50 for mixed upper lake, 1 60 for common w do, 1 82 for white Ohio, 1 85 a 90 for prime white Ill.

CORN.—Dull and tendency downward. Sales 40,000 at 75 a 76, closing at inside figures.

DETROIT, September 1, 1855.

Corn has declined a trifle since our last Review, as also have oats. There is but little activity in either.

The foreign news per steamer Canada, which is to the 18th August, reports flour 6d lower, corn is 6d lower, wheat declin-

ed a trifle, and all dull and inactive.—The weather was favorable, and the crop accounts very satisfactory.

Flour.—On Saturday a lot of 100 bbls mixed brands was sold at 87 1/2, and on Monday 40 bbls were sold at 87 50. Small lots to supply the retailing demand have been sold at 87 50 a 50. Good Sandusky flour has been selling to retailers at \$8 50 through the week, but may now be had at \$8 37 1/2.

In the New York market during the week the better grades of flour, as well as the lower grades, have declined, according to our telegraphic reports, 25c 37 1/2 per bbl.

WHEAT.—The wheat which has been received by teams during the week has been taken at prices ranging from \$1 00 to \$1 20. The receipts have been very light—some days only two or three wagon loads being received, and some days none at all. It will probably be some weeks before the receipts here by teams will be much increased.

CORN.—The only sale of corn during the week was on Thursday. A lot of 1500 bu was sold, free on board, at 70c. Retail lots are held at 73c per bu. Being a decline of 2c since our last.

Corn 55 a 60; Oats 20;

Wheat is declining. The best sound White selling for 1 20; while inferior damaged ranges from 50, and some of the poorest is totally unsaleable. Flour, city, retail, 7 50; country 7 00.

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PORT WYNE, Sept. 1st.

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